



[NUMBER 11²³

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

"In the mean time another French Army was formed of *Battalions of Requisition*" and assembled about Bayonne; which received the appellation of the *Army of the Western Pyrenees*.—They are ready—they escalate the mountains which rise on the right bank of the Bidassoa, and which the Spaniards had studded with redoubts. All these positions briskly attacked, became the reward of their boldness:—making themselves masters of the Valley of Arran they marched upon Fontarabia. The garrison being summoned, capitulates. In a short time they enter St. Sebastian. They advance as far as Tolosa which opens its gates, ten days were sufficient for this expedition, which was conducted by General Laborde," " cxxii "

He goes on to show how cautious Dugommier was, in preparing his Army for the invasion of Spain, and pays several compliments to the gallantry of the Spaniards. —Dugommier, it seems found it difficult to repress the profane pleasures by which the scoffers in his camp were wont to express their contempt of the *Spanish Superstitions*, at length, however, every thing being ready, the army of the Eastern Pyrenees penetrates into Spain. The villages are abandoned. The peasants, full of terror and hatred, form corps of troops which incessantly molest the French in their march. The small town of Castilla is taken with celerity, after opposing a desperate resistance to the Republican army. The conqueror consigns it to the flames. "The Spanish army, meanwhile, approaches by forced marches; it attacks General Dugommier in his Camp near the Black Mountain on the night of the 18th of November 1795. The impetuosity of this movement at first throws the French army into disorder. Dugommier rushes into the midst of his soldiers, reanimates them, and marches at their head. He is struck by a shell, and dies! his soldiers avenge him by victory." "A few days afterwards his successor (Perignon) attacks the Spaniards entrenched on the heights before Figueras ("Figueras") the French advance to the heights under the fire of eighty redoubts. The Spaniards are staggered, & all the posts which they had deemed impregnable are taken." They retire with precipitation to an entrenched camp, but unable to defend themselves, abandon their artillery and baggage, lose three Generals and five thousand soldiers, and soon after the garrison of Figueras, consisting of ten thousand men. General Perignon besieges Rosas, when, after continued efforts the Town is battered in breach, and the French soldiers ask to be led to the assault: the garrison seeing no means of sustaining it, embarks: and only five hundred men, who remained to cover the retreat are made prisoners."

"Shortly, entire provinces submit to the conqueror, who penetrates into Catalonia, and menaces Girona and Tortosa." The Altars and their Ministers are every where respected."

"The army of the Western Pyrenees pursues on that side, its conquests; it takes possession of Bilbao; part of the province of Biscay submits: it advances towards Pampeluna: if this town be taken, the road to Madrid is open."

"Several strong towns were yet to be besieged, and the Spaniards had shewn great firmness in most of the sieges which they had withstood. A thousand dangers awaited the French armies in these barren and badly cultivated provinces. The Generals, too, always gave credit to the Spanish soldiers for valour; and this valour, irritated by despair and exalted by religious sentiments might give birth to prodigies." p. cxxix. These considerations, and especially the desire of the convention to turn all its forces against Austria, made the French Government propose peace. The author details the causes which delayed this measure, and proceeds to tell us that "during this interval the Spaniards made the greatest efforts to drive the French from their territories. They presented themselves again before Rosas, and combining land and sea attacks, were very nearly entering the City. They were obliged in the end to abandon this enterprise, but not before they had made the French admire a courage which reverses had only served to exalt. They directed their movements with impetuosity against the army of the Western Pyrenees. At first they succeeded in repelling it from the heights of Pampeluna: it was not slow in regaining them. But the Spaniards now acting with more courage and more skill maintained themselves between the two Armies by which they were pressed, and even meditated a bold diversion into the French territory. While things were thus situated, news was brought of the peace having been signed." p. cxxxv.

"The French Government hastened to take advantage of this peace by marching the flower of both the Pyrenean armies towards Italy." p. cxxxvi. "The reinforcements from the Pyrenees enabled the army in Italy to perform the greatest enterprises" p. cxxxvii.

THE COURIER BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th MARCH 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Quarter Master General, the Acting Deputy Adjutant General and the

Acting Deputy Paymaster General, a Committee to examine and decide on all Claims to the Prize Property Captured at Broach, which may be laid before them, awarding the respective Shares according to the following Proportions.

RANK.	No of Shares.
Native Rank and File, including Drummer, 1 of 1	
Lieut. and Puckally	
Havildar, European Rank and File, including Drummer and 24 Tindal	1
Jemadar, Sergeant, and 1st Tindal	2
Serjeant Major, Quarter Master Serjeant, Sub Conductor, and Park Serjeant	3
Sobadar and Syrys	6
Conductor of Stores	1
Lieutenant, Ensign, and Assistant Surgeon	60
Captain and Surgeon	120
Major	240
Lieutenant Colonel	360

The Military Paymaster General will discharge such claims as may be admitted on the Counter signature of the Committee; and all persons having claims on the Property are required to prefer them to the Committee on or before the 1st of March 1815, after which date no application will be attended to.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MARCH 1814.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following Alterations and Promotions take place in the Corps to which they bear reference, in succession to those Officers, whom the Honorable Court of Directors have been pleased to strike off the Strength of the Army, and who have resigned the Honorable Company's Service.

First Regiment N. I.

Date of departure from India.	Directed to be struck off from
Lieut. Edw. E. Godby, 15th Nov. 1805, 30 Jan. 1807.	
Major Joseph D. Watton, 12th July 1808, Retired 7th April 1813.	

Alterations and Promotions.

Lieutenant Thomas Hake, to be Lieutenant, vice Godby struck off, 31st January 1807.
Lieutenant Robert Rose, to be Lieutenant, vice Triffel, deceased, 2d February 1807.
Lieutenant George J. Wilton, to be Lieutenant, vice Brackenbury, pensioned, 8th April 1807.
Lieutenant Joseph Jones, to be Lieutenant, vice Staunton promoted, 23d April 1807.
Lieutenant Benjamin Gerrans, to be Lieutenant, vice Deacon promoted, 18th June ditto.
Lieutenant G. L. Bolton, to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson struck off, 15th March 1809.
Lieutenant T. G. Patterson, to be Lieutenant, vice Bannatyne promoted, 10th August 1810.
Lieutenant James Brown, to be Lieutenant, vice Gregg deceased, February 1811.
Lieutenant Philip Mackelton, to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton cashiered, 23d July 1811.
Lieutenant James Grant, to be Lieutenant, vice Percy deceased, 16th November 1811.
Lieutenant William Inglis, to be Lieutenant, vice Grant promoted, 7th February 1812.
Ensign James W. Falconer, to be Lieutenant, vice Heard deceased, 12th January 1814.
Captain George M. Knochie, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant George Grant, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant William Miles, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Lieutenant J. W. Falconer, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Watson, retired, 8th April 1813.
Ensign Hugh Jamieson, to be Lieutenant, vice Heard deceased, 15th January 1814.
The promotion of Captain Lieutenant Grant to a Company, vesting the situation of Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant T. G. Patterson to succeed to that appointment from the 1st March 1814.

Third Regiment Native Infantry.

Date of Departure from India, 20th August 1806	Directed to be struck off from 24 yrs. from the date of his leaving Bombay, viz. 19 Feb. 1809
Lieut. G. E. Strickland	

Alterations and Promotions.

Lieut. William Ogilvie to be Lieut. vice Strickland struck off, 20th Feb. 1809.
Lieutenant Robert Ogilby to be Lieut. vice Strachan cashiered, 4th April 1809.
Lieut. Jonathan Mickie to be Lieut. vice Ratherford Invalided, 1st July 1811.
Lieut. J. W. Aitchison to be Lieutenant vice Jones deceased, 14th December 1811.
Lieut. Henry Adams to be Lieutenant vice Grant promoted, 25th June 1812.
Lieutenant Philip McKeever, to be Lieutenant, vice Page deceased, 28th August 1812.
Lieutenant John Bayly, to be Lieut. vice Bromley promoted, 8th December 1812.
Lieut. William MacDonell, to be Lieut. vice Deuchamps promoted, 20th December 1812.
Ensign G. B. Aitchison, to be Lieut. vice Mander Invalided, 12th October 1813.

Fifth Regiment Native Infantry.

Date of Departure from India.	Directed to be struck off from 24 yrs. from the date of his leaving Bombay, viz. 20 July 1811
Lieut. D. Blyth, 22d Feb. 1808.	
Lieut. R. Barber, 21st Jan. 1809.	

Alterations and Promotions.

Lieut. Robert Palin, to be Lieutenant, vice Blyth struck off, 22d August 1810.
Lieut. R. D. Robertson to be Lieutenant vice Glas promoted, 14th September 1810.
Lieut. S. Naylor to be Lieutenant vice Barber struck off, 21st July 1811.
Lieut. George Sanders to be Lieut. vice Christie promoted, 19th October 1811.
Lieut. M. L. Galway, to be Lieut. vice Stewart deceased, 10th November 1811.
Lieut. D. Powell to be Lieut. vice McTavish deceased, 11th do. do.
Lieut. Stratford Powell to be Lieut. vice Litchfield, promoted, 1st December 1811.
Lieut. John H. Bellasis to be Lieut. vice Lacey resigned, 1st January 1812.
Lieut. John Clarke to be Lieut. vice D. Powell resigned, 3th May 1812.
Lieut. Charles Farquharson to be Lieut. vice Whitehill promoted, 1st November 1812.

Ensign Alexander Admison to be Lieut. vice Page retired, 19th January 1813.
Ensign S. Sandwith, to be Lieut. vice Kirk resigned 6th June 1813.

Eight Regiment.

Date of Departure from India.	Directed to be struck off from 24 years from his departure from Bombay, viz. 21st Aug. 1810.
Lieut. F. G. Munt, 22 Feb. 1808.	
Lieut. John Hill, 22d Feb. 1808.	
Lieut. F. Studly, 5th Nov. 1805.	

The Promotion of Lieutenant Munt, to Capt. Lieut. and Captain, by the General orders of 24th March, and 19th April 1813 is cancelled, that Officer having been struck off, before he reached these Ranks.

Alterations and Promotions.

Lieut. Frederick Dangerfield, to be Lieut. vice Studly struck off, 5th May 1808.
Lieut. James Carr, to be Lieut. vice Salter promoted, 18th August 1809.
Lieut. Charles Davis, to be Lieut. vice McDonald deceased, 14th May 1810.
Lieut. Charles Payne, to be Lieut. vice Munt struck off, 22d August 1810.
Lieut. R. V. Kenneth, to be Lieut. vice Hill retired, 14th February 1811.
Lieut. William Hamond, to be Lieut. vice Procter deceased, 1st July 1812.
Captain J. T. Jones, to be Captain Lieut. vice Jordison deceased, 12th October 1812.
Lieut. George Roe, to be Lieut. vice Jones promoted, Do. do. do.
Captain J. T. Jones, to be Captain of a Company vice Tudor deceased, 8th April 1813.
Captain Lieut. R. H. Hough, to be Captain Lieut. vice Jones promoted, Do. do. do.
Ensign M. T. Collis, to be Lieutenant vice Hough promoted, Do. do. do.
Captain Lieut. Hough, to be Captain of a Company, vice Burke promoted, 14th December 1813.
Lieut. W. H. Stanley, to be Captain Lieut. vice Hough promoted, Do. do. do.
Ensign C. E. Rybolt, to be Captain Lieut. vice Stanley promoted, Do. do. do.

Marine Battalion.

Date of Departure from India.	Directed to be struck off from 24 years from the date of his leaving Bombay, viz. 31st Jan. 1810.
Lieut. W. Shaw, 1st Aug. 1807.	
Lieut. Charles Ferguson, to be Lieut. vice Shaw struck off, 1st Feb. 1810.	
Lieut. William Black, to be Lieut. vice Denton deceased, 8th August do.	
Lieut. W. H. S. Widdington, to be Lieut. vice Martin deceased, 5th Nov. do.	
Lieut. R. M. White, to be Lieut. vice Lodwick promoted, 23d May 1811.	
Ensign E. F. Hamilton, to be Lieut. vice Taylor promoted, 24th March 1812.	
Ensign Edward Mason, to be Lieut. vice Ferguson deceased, July 1813.	

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

DATED 5th MARCH 1814.
MR. W. B. Hockley, to be Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach and Deputy Postmaster at that Station.

Note, we beg leave to correct an Error which has occurred in the Bombay Calendar for this year, in the list of Civil Servants on this Establishment: The name of S. L. Prendergast, Esq. one of the Senior Merchants, should have been inserted after the names of James Hallett and Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esquires; that Gentleman being, we understand, the Junior of the Writers of the year 1791.

We are sorry, we have it not in our power to lay before our Readers, any official or particular account of the Capture of St. Sebastian; the only intelligence we believe, received at this Presidency, in addition to what has already appeared as communicated by the arrival of the Portuguese vessel at Goa, is contained in the Extracts from English Papers of the 16th and 18th of September, which we have inserted in another part of this paper; and one of those Extracts containing part of a letter from an Officer, dated St. Sebastian, the 2d of September, is extremely interesting and important: The account contained in the Morning Herald is entitled to very little attention, as it must be erroneous from the details we have previously received from Constantinople, and it cannot allude to the reported Battles and defeat of Buonaparte before Toeplitz, as those are stated to have taken place on the 17th of September and the three following days.

We understand that some Spanish and Portuguese papers have been received at Goa, and that, it is probable they may be forwarded to this Presidency: should they be found to contain any account of the fall of St. Sebastian or any other particulars of interest, we have been kindly promised a translation of all such Extracts for the perusal of our readers.

ARRIVED.—Assistant Surgeon John Llewellyn. Capt. Butler, 1st-2d. Lieut. Tedlar, 2d-9th. Lieut. Grant, 1st-2d. Lieut. Jones, 2d-1st. Major Stewart, 1st-3d. Major Fallon, 4th regt. Capt. Smith, N. C. Lieut. Hughes, 1st-2d. Lieut. Kendall, 9th regt. DEPARTURE.—J. Milnes, 1st-2d.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 7th, Brig Hope Capt. W. Johnston from Tapanooly. SAILED.—March 5th Hon'ble Company's Timber Ship Ennad Lieutenant H. Hardy to Calcutt. Ditto 10th Ship Euphrates Captain P. Mearing to the Persian Gulf.

ARRIVALS AT SAUGOR AND KEDGEREE.

February 12.—Ship Cornwallis, Captain R. Graham, from Bombay the 1st ultimo. Ditto 13.—The United Kingdom passed up from Saugor. Ditto 14.—Ship Good Hope, Captain Napier, from Covelong the 31st ultimo. Ditto 15.—H. M.'s sloop Barracouta, from Ceylon and Madras, the 10th instant. Ditto 16.—Ship Flora, Captain Hawkins, from Coringa, the 7th February. DEPARTURES FROM KEDGEREE. February 13.—H. C.'s ship Lord Forbes, Captain L. O. Edwards, for Bombay; Ditto Minerva, Captain Anderson, for ditto; and ship Duncan, Captain D. Miller, for Madras. Ditto 16.—Ship Mysore, F. Smith, bound to China.

Calcutta Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

Information of the arrival of the Theban frigate, & of His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. K. B. and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, reached Calcutta on Friday last; a deputation of the senior officers of the Honorable Company's marine, together with John Adam, Esq. secretary to government, immediately left town to meet and to welcome His Excellency. On Saturday evening, the Admiral arrived in town, having landed at the Powder Mills, and the party immediately proceeded to town in carriages, which were in waiting for their reception.

Having arrived in town after sun-set, the usual salute was not fired until the following morning, when His Excellency's flag was greeted with due honors from the ramparts of Fort William, opposite to which it has been still flying on board one of the Honorable Company's craft. His Excellency's stay in Bengal, will, it is supposed, be of short duration.

Sir Samuel Hood has since his arrival, visited the Countess of Loudon and Family at the Government House at Barrackpore.

Madras Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 24, 1814.

His Majesty's Ship Clorinde, Captain Briggs failed from the Roads on Saturday 1st for Point de Galle; and it is understood was to convey to the Ships collected there on the voyage to England. Mrs. Briggs embarked on the Clorinde.

At the same time failed the Ship General Kyd, for Point de Galle and England.

Passengers.—Miss Barwell, Miss Harriet Gwatkin, James Fraser, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, J. R. Barwell, Esq. Commissioner for investigating the Carnatic Debts, G. C. Cary, Esq. J. Gwatkin, Esq. Civil Service Captain W. Harris, 1st Bat. 4th Regt. N. I. Cornet Chase, 1st Regt. N. C. Mr. T. A. Eglan, Masters Wm. Somerville Mitchell, Alexander Woodcock, and Joseph Woodcock.

On Sunday afternoon, the H. C. Ship Moffatt Captain Lee, left the Roads for England, as did the Sir William Pulteney, Captain H. Christopher, on Tuesday.

PASSENGERS

Per Moffatt, —J. Saunders, H. M. 17th Rt.

Per Sir William Pulteney.—Master William M'Leod, and Master Roderick M'Leod.

The H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Captain E. Hapburn, arrived in the Roads on Friday last; having left Penang on the 6th instant.

We are gratified to find accounts have been received by the Lynx from the Cape, that Mr. Thackeray late Chief Secretary of the Government, had completely recovered his health, during the passage.

By the arrival of the Ship Lynx, Captain Ambrose, as noticed in yesterday's Courier, we are concerned to learn, that the Ship Governor Raffles, Captain Robert King, was nearly cut off by a party of the ship's company composed principally of Malays.

Captain Ambrose brings the following melancholy account of this transaction which was communicated verbally to him by Captain King, but he does not exactly recollect every circumstance.

On the 23d of November, in Lat. 30 South, Long 25 E. the Malays, 18 in number, without provocation, at two A. M. came aft, and murdered the Gunner who had charge of the watch, the Seacunny at the helm, and six Lascars who were asleep on the quarter deck.

Captain King hearing the noise, came on deck, when he was severely wounded in the head and knocked down senseless; and the Chief Officer was also treated in the same way.

The Malays after having wounded, or at least as they must have thought, killed the Commander and Officer, shut the Companion down.

Captain King after laying senseless about an hour, recovered, and being joined by his Carpenter, a Swede, loaded all the small arms, watched until day-light, when perceiving one of the Malays from the after sky-light, sitting on the Companion, he fired up at random and fortunately hit the fellow; when immediately the whole of them came forward.

Captain King took advantage of the fright, forced open the Companion and got upon deck, he fired six shots, wounded a man each time, when they all ran below, except four, whom he secured—he was obliged to scuttle the deck, & after opening a few planks, he succeeded in shooting two of the ring leaders, when the rest gave themselves up.

Captain King, from circumstances, himself and his Chief Officer severely wounded, also the rest of his Lascars, thought himself unsafe with those men on board, so he put them in the jolly boat, and sent them adrift, without any thing in her, either oar, mast, sail or provisions.

Captain King assured Captain Ambrose that if the Malays, after he had got them in the boat had made a second attempt before he cut them adrift, they must have succeeded, as he was completely exhausted, and had nobody to support him.

The following is a list of the casualties committed by the Malays.

WOUNDED.
Captain King severely in the head.
His Chief Officer very severely, and unfit for duty on his arrival at the Cape.
One Seacunny very severely.
One Carpenter, slightly.
One Seacunny and five Lascars slightly.

KILLED.
One Gunner, One Seacunny, six Lascars.
One Seacunny died of his wounds.

The Governor Raffles, arrived at the Cape on the 23d of Nov. last, from Java.

EPIGRAM

ON JOSEPH BUNKER'S ESCAPE.
JOSEPH'S flight from Victoria was surely no sham,
For panic his heart had well fill'd,
And had it not been for a lucky mill dam,
The fellow had been certainly milled.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—Yesterday Mrs. Ellen Maria Smith, the late Colonel Smith, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

On the same day, Master John Wilkinon.

MADRAS.

DEATH.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 8th of December last, Cecil Smith Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service under this Presidency. In him, were combined, abilities of the first order, indefatigable exertion in the performance of his Public Duties, and a perfect knowledge of the affairs and interests of the Honorable Company. He was deservedly ranked among the most valuable of their Servants, his loss as a Member of the Society of Madras, will long be felt and regretted.—it were almost superfluous to add, that his Death, is most deeply lamented by his afflicted Friends.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—In Percy Street, Bedford Square, on the 12th of July last, of a deep decline, at the age of 15 years and 10 months, Jane, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel James Smith of this Establishment: a young Lady of most amiable manners and disposition, whose premature death will be long, and deeply lamented by her Relations and Friends.

Forbear, my fond officious friends, forbear
To wound my ears with the sad tales you tell;
"How good she was, how gentle, and how fair!"
In pity cease—alas! I know too well:

How, in her sweet expressive face,
Beamed forth the beauties of her mind,
Yet heightened by exterior grace,
Of manners most engaging, most refined.

EXTRACT OF A PARAGRAPH FROM THE MORNING HERALD OF SEPTEMBER 18th.—Second Edition.

Defeat of the French at Dresden, with the loss of 7000 Killed and 70,000 Prisoners.

The Badger hired armed Cutter, Lieutenant Marshall, arrived at Deal yesterday, after a short passage, from Heligoland; a gentleman who arrived in her, states, that previous to the sailing of the Badger, accounts, which were regarded as nearly official, had reached the island from which it appeared, that the allied army having concentrated their forces in the neighbourhood of Dresden, had made another attack on that City, with complete success. A battle, which lasted three days, commenced, which terminated in the total defeat of the French; who lost seven thousand killed, and a great number wounded, and about seventy thousand prisoners; Buonaparte endeavoured to cut his way through the allied army with a part of his troops, but was unsuccessful, and it was supposed at Heligoland, had escaped individually.

We have not learned at what date the Badger sailed, but it must have been after the packet which brought the Heligoland mail.

The last official intelligence from Dresden in the French papers was dated the 2d, it was stated in an unofficial article that Buonaparte, who left that place on the 3d, had returned on the 7th, after repulsing the allies beyond the Neisse.

Some private letters, received by the President, mention, that Soult's loss on the 31st, in the attempt to relieve St. Sebastian, was nearly 7,000 men. The Spaniards thrice lost, and thrice retook their batteries, the last time they followed the enemy to the Bidassoa.

EXTRACT OF A PARAGRAPH FROM THE ENGLISH NEWS PAPER, MORNING POST.—DATED SEPT. 16, 1813.

The officer who is the bearer of the dispatches announcing the fall of the Castle of St. Sebastian had not arrived when our paper was put to press; it was in consequence supposed that instead of coming post, he will arrive by the Mail of this morning. The delay is certainly of no consequence, the fact of the surrender being duly ascertained.—With respect to the Gazette details of the capture of the Town (given in our last), they are so very minute & satisfactory as to render any observations upon them at all unnecessary. The exploit has certainly never been surpassed for valour and perseverance, even by British heroism. On the importance of this acquisition, and on the gallantry displayed by the troops who gained it, we cannot say too much. It constitutes an era in the history of the Peninsula war which must ever be remembered, because it may be said to give the finishing blow to the liberation of Spain. Of the truly heroic achievements of our countrymen it is unnecessary for us to say any thing; they sufficiently speak for themselves, and little else therefore is left for us than to congratulate the public, and our Allies on the distinguished manner in which the Spanish and Portuguese forces have on this occasion conducted themselves. Spain and Portugal having once produced such soldiers, and established such arms, must henceforth be competent to the preservation of their country against all invaders, and will prove themselves worthy to be enrolled among the most distinguished and respectable countries of the earth. The voluntary and successful co-operation of the Portuguese in assaulting and taking the minor breaches in the town of St. Sebastian is beyond all praise.—But while we expatiate on the heroism of the forces and the importance of the achievement, let us not with hold the tribute of manly sorrow for the fate of those brave and intrepid men who have sealed their attachment to their country with their blood.—They have ennobled the parents who gave them birth, by their heroism; and the gallant spirits of future generations will point with pride and exultation to that part in the rolls of their ancestry which commemorates the death of a hero in the trenches of St. Sebastian. This ought to be the noblest consolation to the living—it is perhaps, the best eulogium we can pronounce on the dead.

We have been favored with the following interesting communication from a very distinguished officer.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER DATED ST. SEBASTIAN 2d SEPTEMBER.

"The enemy made a desperate push on the day of the assault on this place, with the apparent determination of relieving it at all hazards. Soult crossed the Bidassoa river, and made good his way to within about six miles of our besieging army, then turned towards

Iran, knowing at that point he was to meet Spaniards only, and concluding he should easily make them give ground, but to his astonishment he got by three Troops, unassisted, a very complete repulse."

"The assault of this place was the most murderous that can be conceived, and as brave as ever English history evertold. Nothing could surpass the determined resolution of the British in the attack. The enemy from traverses on the curtain and a bastion commanding the breach opened a most destructive fire of musketry, and the 59th Regiment had half its officers killed or wounded. For three hours we held the breach where, notwithstanding all possible efforts of the enemy, we maintained our ground. The enemy being at last flanked on the curtain sprung a mine, by which themselves lost above 200 men, and we nearly as many; it was a sight that would have disturbed the nerves of a man who never felt before. The enemy after this fell back at all points and the walls were swept with the British bayonet. The town was now taken step by step, and at this moment presents a scene of misery language cannot picture. To the everlasting honor of the troops, I do not believe a man has been put to death wantonly, or who resigned his arms.—How great a contrast this to the usual proceedings of the French on defenceless persons."

The possession of the small island of St. Clara has been found of great value to us, it was as neatly and as bravely taken as any thing we have done here; and it is understood that the battering guns are to be increased and some howitzers landed also upon it, and the former breaching battery advanced to the curtain of the wall of the town, when we think the Castle cannot hold more than eight or ten days, as it will not give cover to more than 4000 men, and is only in part bomb proof. Soldiers and Sailors never, I believe, acted so well together; the only emulation was who should do most and fire best, and the severest Service never surpassed that the Siege of St. Sebastian has given.

THE TIMES, JULY 16.

FINANCES AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual Statement laid before Parliament, of the Finances and Commerce of the Country, has been printed; and from it we have made the following Extracts, relative to the revenue and expenditure, the imports and exports, of the year ending the 5th of January, 1813:—The revenue of that year, including the Loan, amounted to 95,712,091. The gross receipt of the Income Tax, within the same period, was 13,131,518. The total expenditure during the year ending the 5th of January 1813, was 104,708,345.

The Public Debt during the same period cost the country 36,607,128; of which the sum of 12,482,510,1, paid into the hands of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.

The following is a comparative view of the Imports of the country for three years, ending the 5th of January in each year:—

1811	1812	1813
IMPORTS	£ 36,427,722	24,520,329
Ditto	22,991,843	

The Imports from India are not included in any of the three sums given above. They amounted, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1812, to 4,106,251.

The following comparative view of the Import of Corn seems to afford a satisfactory proof, that we are becoming less dependent on foreign countries for that necessary article:—

1811	1812	1813
IMPORT OF CORN	£ 2,701,240	465,995
Ditto	378,872	

The following is a comparative view of the Import of Coffee, Cotton and Sugar, for three years, ending the 5th of January in each year:—

1811	1812	1813
COFFEE	£ 5,312,795	3,640,874
Ditto	2,573,614	

1811	1812	1813
COTTON	£ 3,882,423	2,990,321
Ditto	2,108,412	

1811	1812	1813
SUGAR	£ 6,499,044	5,324,409
Ditto	5,033,396	

The Imports of this country from Ireland, it appears, are regularly on the increase:—

1811	1812	1813
Imports from Ireland	£ 3,230,747	3,318,379
Ditto	3,551,869	

But if the Imports of Great Britain fell off during the last year, it appears that the Exports have materially improved. The following is a comparative view of our Exports, for three years, ending the 5th of January in each year:—

1811	1812	1813
EXPORTS	£ 34,923,575	34,131,714
Ditto	31,243,362	

The real value of British produce and manufactures Exported, as estimated at the Custom house, is 43,057,864.

Besides which, the amount of foreign merchandise, Exported, is given as follows:—

1811	1812	1813
Foreign merchandise	£ 10,946,284	8,277,937
Ditto	11,998,189	

The following is a comparative view of the principal Articles of which the Exports consist:—

1811	1812	1813
COTTON GOODS	£ 18,033,794	11,715,501
Ditto	15,972,316	

1811	1812	1813
WOOLLENS	£ 5,773,719	4,370,497
Ditto	5,084,991	

1811	1812	1813
COFFEE	£ 1,455,427	1,118,034
Ditto	4,312,730	

SUGAR.

1811	1812	1813
SUGAR	£ 1,471,697	1,245,159
Ditto	1,570,277	

The following is a comparative view of the Shipping and Navigation of Great Britain and her dependencies, for 3 years, ending the 30th of September in each year:—

1810	1811	1812
NUMBER OF SHIPS	21,703	21,100
Ditto	24,107	

Which, in the last-mentioned year, were navigated by 105,030 seamen.

JULY 5th.

LORD COCHRANE'S MOTION.

The following is a more particular account of Lord Cochrane's motion, in last Advertiser, page 20, with Mr. Croker's able and pointed reply.

Lord Cochrane read a very long and violent attack upon the Naval Service. He said the spirits of our sailors were broken from bad usage; the captures of our Frigates by the Americans, were occasioned by this. The cause of this disaster was owing to merit not being sufficiently rewarded. All promotions now were made by Parliamentary Influence and Corruption, and not in consequence of Merit.—The seamen with difficulty recovered their wages and prize money.

Mr. Croker said, that the statements of the Noble Lord were unfounded in fact or grossly exaggerated. No man ever before the Noble Lord had imagined that our late losses were owing, not to a disproportion of force, but to the misconduct of the crews. Where the crews of the Java, and of the Macedonian, dispirited and disheartened? He had authority for stating, that the crews, of these ships, in their desperate engagements, fought with the most unexampled bravery,—that the crews, to the very last moment cheered each other,—that the very wounded men in the cockpit cheered those on deck,—and that the Boatswain of the Java having his arm shot off, the moment he had a tourniquet put on it, went upon deck, and cheered the men again with his pipe. His words, as stated in evidence before the Court Martial, were—"My arm was carried away! I went down and had it put to rights; and then I came again on deck and cheered the boarders with my whistle."—(Hear, hear!)—The Noble Lord had said that the seamen were heart-broken.—They would, indeed, be heart-broken, were they to hear the Noble Lord's speech. There never was a time when seamen had more indulgence shown them than at this moment, nor were better fed or better taken care of; and whenever a ship came home from a distant voyage, the practice now was, to give the most meritorious seamen a proportion of their pay, and allow them to go and see their friends, and if they went to Ireland or Scotland, their time of leave of absence was prolonged. This had, contrary to the opinions of many Naval Officers produced the best effects. It made the men satisfied; and there were fewer desertions now than before this indulgence had been granted. At no period were the seamen more regularly paid their wages and prize-money, and he appealed to the Speaker, with regard to the numerous Acts that had been passed for this purpose. The Noble Lord said, that promotions in the Navy were the wages of corruption. Was his rank in the Navy, or the Red Ribbon he had received, (an honour never given before, to one of his rank,) the wages of corruption? Did his gallant relative, the Governor of Guadeloupe, rise to the height of his profession, and gain his promotion by corruption? Was not the Noble Lord's advice often attended to?—Was it any instance of corruption, when the Noble Lord left his frigate, where he acted with Honour to himself, and with Advantage to the country, and came to that House only to do mischief, that the First Lord of the Admiralty appointed another Captain to the frigate, at his Lordship's recommendation? But now, in order that the Noble Lord's Cognitions might not think his time had been ill spent, he came down to shew forth in that House concoctions of several months,—to abuse the very service he belonged to himself and in which he had been promoted before his turn. Indeed, if the Noble Lord had never left his ship, it would have been well for his Reputation. He would have been of service to his country in place of coming to this House to inflame the Public mind, by unfounded or exaggerated assertions. He was conscious that he (Mr. Croker) had spoken with much heat, and hoped for the indulgence of the House.—(Hear, hear!) But he could not say that he had not meant to reprehend, and that with as much severity as he could use, the conduct of the Noble Lord—that he did not mean to set in as strong a light as possible, the faultiness of those labours of six months duration, which

had so engrossed the Noble Lord, that he had been unable to attend his Parliamentary duty, and which he now imagined would enable him at the end of the Session, to call out in triumph to his constituents, who were like the Noble Lord, anxious for Reform.—“Behold, if I have appeared to defer my duty, I have only appeared to do so; I have not spent my time in idleness; here are the fruits of my industry, here is the opposite conclusion of my labours, and the debt you, my Constituents, suppose me to have contracted, you now find actually liquidated.”—(Loud laughing.) Such statements and assertions were unfounded imputations against the Navy, against the House, against the Country. He had not made one single assertion that was founded on fact.—He trusted they would be met with a decided negative, for the sake of the Glory, the Reputation, and the Honour of the Navy,—of that great Bulwark of our National Independence, and of that safeguard of our Liberties and Happiness. He therefore, implored the House, if the Noble Lord dared to try the question, to reject it by such a majority as would mark the sense and indignation of the House.

Sir Francis Burrell animadverted on the severity with which the Hon. Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. Croker) had spoken of the Resolutions of his Hon. Friend. The grand grievances, in his conception was sending worn out seamen to what was called harbour duty, were they were made to labour hard in company with convicts (Loud cries “No, no!”) He did not know anything of the matter (Loud laughing,) but he supposed it to be so. Could not the gallant Boat-swain of the Java be sent on Harbour duty?

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Mr. Calcraft thought that the Resolutions of the Noble Lord were calculated to do infinite mischief.—(Hear, hear!) The credit of the Noble Lord’s statement was not supported by one fact.—(Hear, hear!) He felt assured, and there was not one man in that House (save the Hon. Baronet, Sir Thomas Burrell,) who would support it.—(Hear, hear.) On the question being put, it was negatively, every Member in the House calling out indignantly No, Lord Cochrane and Sir Francis Burrell alone murmured Aye.

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The Hydra, armed en flûte, Captain James Digby, is fitting with every dispatch; it is supposed she is intended to take troops to Canada.

Capt. Joseph Lamb Popham is appointed to the *Æolus*; Captain John Gascoyne, to the *Impress Service* at Swansea; Capt. Heddington to the *Impress Service* at Lynn, Capt. J. N. Taylor, of the *Sparrow*, who suffered the amputation of his leg on Tuesday last, in the rank of Post Captain; Lieut. Isaac Shaw, of the *Volontaire* for his gallant conduct in destroying the enemy’s vessels near Marcellles; Lieut. Westphall, of the *Malborough*, for his gallantry in the Chesapeake; and Lieut. Maberly, to the rank of Commanders; Lieut. T. Atkinson, Plover; Messrs W. Trotter, and M. Molby, to the rank of Lieutenants.

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Lancastrian Institution, reading a Report, which had been drawn up by a Committee appointed at a further Meeting: he was followed by Mr. Edward Wakefield, who read the following Address:

“England, in which useful learning has made so vast a progress, which raises for the public service an hundred millions per annum, which has its docks, its roads, its canals, upon a scale of expence with which no other nation can vie, has no adequate institutions for the education of the majority of the population. *—The children of those on whose exertions she is to depend for wealth and for defence, are abandoned in the streets, and in the fields, to the example of the wicked and dissolute. Where no care is taken to give salutary occupation to the young and unexperienced, it follows, of necessity, that they will be engaged in those which are hurtful.

“In whatever degree happiness depends upon good conduct, and in whatever degree good conduct depends upon good understanding, and good habits, in that same degree do happiness and good conduct depend upon training or education.

“That the happiness of the great majority of the population is—not the second but the first, of national objects, no Englishman will controvert.

“That the happiness of the nation, all orders included, depends upon the good conduct of the great majority, all men are forward to proclaim.

“It is impossible to train the young to good habits, and good inclinations, by leaving them in idleness. The ground work of our training must be employment.

“It is equally evident, that the preliminary employments which are given to children destined to the various occupations in life, ought to be such as have a general, and as much as possible an equal application to all these diversities of pursuit. Of all possible employments of this description, it is confidently assumed that reading, writing, and arithmetic, are the best.

“For what is it that renders man a more useful being to society than an ox or a horse? The answer is—His capacities of reason and discourse. Now what is reading, writing, and arithmetic, but the use of written, instead of spoken reason and discourse? In many respects, the advantages of written over spoken discourse, both to the individual and the species, are immense, especially to the labouring man, who has seldom access to instructive conversation, but at every moment of leisure may read instructive books. Some real friends of mankind are yet afraid that the use of written discourse will dispossess the labouring portion of men to their necessary occupations. Writing, it is said, will make them aspire to be clerks. Experience refutes the objection. In Scotland, in Holland, and in the Protestant part of Switzerland, reading and writing have for several ages been universal. Has there been any abandonment in these countries of the necessary and laborious occupations? No. The good conduct of the laborious classes in these countries has been peculiarly distinguished. The criminal calendars of England and Scotland, of a people under the same Government, with similar laws, manners, faculties, language, and occupations, exhibit a striking fact: the people in Scotland are educated, and in England are not educated; and in England criminal offences are eleven times more frequent; thus, for one offence that is committed in Scotland, in equal portions of the population, eleven are committed in England.

“Under these impressions of the unspeakable advantages of Education, it is proposed to form a grand Association, providing the means of elementary instruction to that important section of the Metropolis, which is included in the City and Liberty of Westminster, and the adjoining parishes; the time is presumed to be favourable; the attention of the public has been strongly excited to the importance of the object; and great improvements in respect to efficiency and economy have been introduced into the methods of instruction.

“The nature of all such undertakings requires, that the first practical operation should be directed to the means of defraying the requisite expence, the contributions of the inhabitants, which never can be afforded for an object of greater national importance, are therefore, earnestly solicited; the liberal and even noble donations of the affluent are expected;

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and the smallest contribution of the laborious and frugal will be esteemed. The first will operate by their individual importance, the last by their multiplication. If every parent who wishes or who prizes the education of his own child, would bestow what he can spare, the means of creating and maintaining a sufficient number of schools will be abundantly supplied.

“For all important objects, accurate information is of the highest advantage. It is therefore, proposed, that application, however laborious, shall be made by members of this Association from house to house, both to ascertain the number of uneducated children, and to receive subscriptions. It is expected and respectfully requested, that the applications be received with civility, that the inquiries will be cheerfully answered, and that such contributions as are convenient will be made. It is proposed, that every Subscriber to the amount of five shillings per annum shall be a Member of the Association.

“With regard to the Plan of Instruction, it is only necessary to say, that the best existing methods will be adopted, and every effort made to improve them; that all distinctions on the ground of religion will be avoided; and of religious books, the Bible alone, without gloss or comments, written or spoken, will be read.”

This Address excited the strongest expression of satisfaction from all parts of the room. Mr. Wakefield then moved, that the Address should be printed, and distributed to every family within the District.

Upon the question being put from the Chair on this Resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Day, who stated himself to be a Schoolmaster, he said, he was ready most fully to acquiesce in the great benefits which were to be derived by society from the propagation of knowledge. He expressed a hope, however, that means should be adopted to prevent those who could afford to pay for education from taking advantage of the proposed Schools. If this was not the case many of those men who had devoted their lives to the attainment of science, with the view of giving instruction to youth, would be cast into oblivion, and deprived of the means of subsistence.

Sir James Mackintosh observed, that the present motion was merely that the Address which had been read, and which had been drawn up in so masterly and so unanswerable a manner, should be printed. It would be for the Society hereafter to guard against those dangers to which all human establishments were naturally exposed. (Hear.)—The Resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Fox then read a series of Resolutions, drawn up by the Committee, and intended for general publication. (For which see the last BOMBAY COURIER)

Mr. Hume rose to move, that the first of these Resolutions should be approved by the Meeting. In doing this, he said, he was only sorry that, instead of the boundaries which the Resolution specified, the whole nation was not included. (Hear.)—He felt peculiar pleasure in anticipating the permanent and extensive benefits which would arise to society from the proposed plan of general education, and sincerely hoped, that the example set by the City of Westminster would be extended to all parts of the country.—(Hear, hear.)—the extent of crime which existed in England afforded a most melancholy spectacle, and gave a sufficient proof of the necessity of pursuing the admirable plan which was now proposed, as every one must allow it would be better to prevent crime, than to witness those scenes of horror which were so frequently presented in the Metropolis, in the execution of individuals, who, from the want of early instruction, were induced to step aside from the paths of rectitude, and plunge into the vortex of crime and dissipation. That education would have the effect of rendering such scenes less frequent, he had no doubt; and he was satisfied, if carried to the extent of which it was capable, it would have a far more powerful effect than all the prohibitory or penal statutes in existence. (Hear.) He would take the liberty of reading a statement of the average number of commitments and medium population, for seven years, in England and Wales, and for six years in Scotland, ending with 1811, and in Ireland for six years, ending with 1810 inclusive. Here the Hon. Gentleman read the following statement:—

Medium population. Average number committed for trial

Ireland 4,500,000 2,644, or 1 in every 1,702

England 9,450,400 4,777, or 1 in every 1,988
Wales 607,360 72, or 1 in every 8,436
Scotland 1,804,864 89, or 1 in every 20,279
The average number of those who were sentenced to death and executed, yearly, during the same period, was,

Persons sentenced. Executed.
Ireland 85 or 1 in 52,940; 48, or 1 in 93,750
England } 3753 or 1 in 46,907; 56, or 1 in 178,296
Wales }
Scotland 71 or 1 in 257,837; 31, or 1 in 515,676

These returns were taken from the papers on the table of the House of Commons. The calculations were carefully made, and the Meeting would see from them that they shewed a difference of ten to one in the commitments for crimes in England and Scotland; and it was somewhat singular that the exact ratio of persons who could read and write in Scotland, when compared with those in England, was also ten to one from which he thought he might fairly assume that vice and crimes in England were attributable, in a great measure, if not solely, to the deficiency of education and moral and religious instruction. Any individual who observed the effect of education in the subordinate classes of society must at once see its advantages, as those who had the benefit of early instruction, were invariably found to make the best and most faithful servants. The result of an inquiry made by Mr. Colquhoun, and stated by him in a work, which he published in 1806, was, that in Great Britain alone there were no less than 1,755,000 persons, who were brought up without education, which was nearly in proportion to the numbers committed to take their trials for crimes which they had committed. He did not mean to deduce from this absolutely, that if education had been universal, crime would have been totally prevented, but he thought it was but fair to imagine, that had moral and religious instruction been more generally disseminated, much of this crime would not have existed. (Hear.)—At present there were not above 79 schools erected throughout all England for the education of the poor, and these were only calculated for the reception of 7500 persons, out of the two millions who were really devoid of all instruction whatever. Such a circumstance ought to call forth the exertions of every individual in the country; and he hoped in the end the Legislature would see the expediency of adopting some general measure for the education of all those persons who had hitherto remained in ignorance. The Honorable Gentleman then proceeded to allude to the formation of Bible Societies, and regretted that the same spirit which prevailed in these Societies, had not been extended towards facilitating the means of education, without which the circulation of the Bible would be wholly useless. In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman proposed the first Resolution.

Colonel O’Kelly seconded the Resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Silver, after a short and eloquent speech on the incalculable advantages to be derived by society from the dissemination of knowledge, moved the second Resolution.

The third Resolution was proposed by Mr. T. T. Clarke.

Mr. Wakefield proposed the fourth Resolution.

M. W. Allen, in a short speech, replete with feelings of true philanthropy, proposed the fifth Resolution.

Mr. Joseph Fox said, by the kindness of the Committee a Resolution had been put into his hands for the purpose of being moved, as his friend Mr. Allen was of opinion that it would come from him with peculiar propriety. He was happy to state, that for several years he had been engaged along with Mr. Allen in forwarding the Lancastrian Institution, which had succeeded almost beyond their most sanguine expectations. Joseph Lancaster, who founded the Borough School, in the year 1795, had the opportunity of educating between nine and ten thousand children there. The neighbourhood was one of the most profane in the metropolis; and if it had not been for the formation of that school, about 5-6ths, perhaps he might say 9-10ths, of those children would have been left without any means of instruction whatever. From the year 1798 to the present time, a great number of the children thus neglected, would have grown up to manhood tainted with every species of vice, and many of them would have committed crimes, which must have forfeited their lives to the outraged laws of their country. Joseph

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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Mr. Fox then read a series of Resolutions, drawn up by the Committee, and intended for general publication. (For which see the last BOMBAY COURIER.)

Mr. Hume rose to move, that the first of these Resolutions should be approved by the Meeting. In doing this, he said, he was only sorry that, instead of the boundaries which the Resolution specified, the whole nation was not included. (Hear.)—He felt peculiar pleasure in anticipating the permanent and extensive benefits which would arise to society from the proposed plan of general education, and sincerely hoped, that the example set by the City of Westminster would be extended to all parts of the country.—(Hear, hear.)—The extent of crime which existed in England afforded a most melancholy spectacle, and gave a sufficient proof of the necessity of pursuing the admirable plan which was now proposed, as every one must allow it would be better to prevent crime, than to witness those scenes of horror which were so frequently presented in the Metropolis, in the execution of individuals, who, from the want of early instruction, were induced to step aside from the paths of rectitude, and plunge into the vortex of crime and dissipation.

That education would have the effect of rendering such scenes less frequent, he had no doubt; and he was satisfied, if carried to the extent of which it was capable, it would have a far more powerful effect than all the prohibitory or penal statutes in existence. (Hear.) He would take the liberty of reading a statement of the average number of commitments and medium population, for seven years, in England and Wales, and for six years in Scotland, ending with 1811, and in Ireland for six years, ending with 1810 inclusive. Here the Hon. Gentleman read the following statement:—

Medium population. Average number committed for trial		
Ireland	4,500,000	2,644, or 1 in every 1,702

England	9,420,400	4,777, or 1 in every 1,980
Wales	607,380	72, or 1 in every 8,436
Scotland	1,804,864	89, or 1 in every 20,270

The average number of those who were sentenced to death and executed, yearly, during the same period, was,

Persons sentenced.		Executed.	
Ireland	85 or 1 in 52,940; 48, or 1 in 93,750		
England	375½ or 1 in 46,007; 56, or 1 in 178,206		
Scotland	7½ or 1 in 237,637; 3½, or 1 in 515,676		

These returns were taken from the papers on the table of the House of Commons.

The calculations were carefully made, and the Meeting would see from them that they shewed a difference of ten to one in the commitments for crimes in England and Scotland; and it was somewhat singular that the exact ratio of persons who could read and write in Scotland, when compared with those in England, was also ten to one from which he thought he might fairly assume that vice and crimes in England were attributable, in a great measure, if not solely, to the deficiency of education and moral and religious instruction. Any individual who observed the effect of education in the subordinate classes of society must at once see its advantages, as those who had the benefit of early instruction, were invariably found to make the best and most faithful servants. The result of an inquiry made by Mr. Colquhoun, and stated by him in a work, which he published in 1806, was, that in Great Britain alone there were no less than 1,755,000 persons, who were brought up without education, which was nearly in proportion to the numbers committed to take their trials for crimes which they had committed. He did not mean to deduce from this absolutely, that if education had been universal, crime would have been totally prevented, but he thought it was but fair to imagine, that had moral and religious instruction been more generally diffused, much of this crime would not have existed. (Hear.)—At present there were not above 70 schools erected throughout all England for the education of the poor, and these were only calculated for the reception of 7500 persons, out of the two millions who were really devoid of all instruction whatever. Such a circumstance ought to call forth the exertions of every individual in the country; and he hoped in the end the Legislature would see the expediency of adopting some general measure for the education of all those persons who had hitherto remained in ignorance. The Honorable Gentleman then proceeded to allude to the formation of Bible Societies, and regretted that the same spirit which prevailed in these Societies, had not been extended towards facilitating the means of education, without which the circulation of the Bible would be wholly useless. In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman proposed the first Resolution.

Colonel O'Kelly seconded the Resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Silver, after a short and eloquent speech on the incalculable advantages to be derived by society from the diffmination of knowledge, moved the second Resolution.

The third Resolution was proposed by Mr. T. T. Clark:—

Mr. Wakefield proposed the fourth Resolution.

M. W. Allen, in a short speech, replete with feelings of true philanthropy, proposed the fifth Resolution.

Mr. Joseph Fox said, by the kindness of the Committee a Resolution had been put into his hands for the purpose of being moved, as his friend Mr. Allen was of opinion that it would come from him with peculiar propriety. He was happy to state, that for several years he had been engaged along with Mr. Allen in forwarding the Lancastrian Institution, which had succeeded almost beyond their most sanguine expectations. Joseph Lancaster, who founded the Borough School, in the year 1798, had the opportunity of educating between nine and ten thousand children there. The neighbourhood was one of the most profligate in the metropolis; and if it had not been for the formation of that school, about 5000, perhaps he might say 9000, of those children would have been left without any means of instruction whatever. From the year 1798 to the present time, a great number of the children thus neglected, would have grown up to manhood tainted with every species of vice, and many of them would have committed crimes, which must have forfeited their lives to the outraged laws of their country. Joseph

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Lancaster had made every possible enquiry, to learn whether any of the children educated under his auspices, had been criminally prosecuted; but he never heard an instance where one of them had been publicly called upon to answer for an offence.—They knew very well that where persons were accused of crimes, their birth, parentage, and education, were inquired into; and, if any individual, who had received instruction at one of the Lancastrian Schools, was found guilty of a crime, there would be found a great number of persons ready to proclaim the fact, and to contend that the system of education had entirely failed. But they need not now confine their view of the benefits of the Lancastrian System to the Borough School—throughout the kingdom the utility of that mode of instruction was daily becoming more evident. He would wish to call the attention of the Assembly, for a moment, to the Philanthropic Society. He had conversed with one of the servants of that Institution on the effects of education on the children committed to his care, who informed him that, with respect to the boys of 14 or 15 years of age, who had long imbibed vicious habits, he could say very little as to their improvement. They were most disorderly—and, when he attempted to correct them, it was at the risk of his life. But the children of 7 or 8 years of age, were very much improved, and he expected the best results to flow from the education bestowed upon them. When Gentlemen entered one of the Lancastrian Schools, and viewed the progress of education, from the little creatures, who could not yet repeat their A. B. C. to boys of 12 or 13 years of age, just ready to go out, they must feel the most gratifying sensations. He really wondered how the world had remained so long blind to the benefits of general improvement. But he hailed the growing liberality which was observable throughout the country—he hailed the spirit of opposition which appeared. From this collision, he hoped the principle of education would be extended—and the grand result would be finally obtained. As a proof of this truth, he would refer to the town of Ipswich, with which Mrs. Wakefield was particularly connected. A school had been formed there within the last four or five years some persons did not admire the plan, and they founded another, for boys and girls. A third party did not approve of either, and they erected a school of a different description; so that, at present, there were five schools, where formerly there were only one; and it had become a matter of as great interest to parents for a child to go to any of these schools, as it used to be to solicit a vote for a Member of Parliament. In fact, in that large town there was not a school without education.

Sir James Macintosh said, he was called upon to perform a small part of his duty as Chairman; but before he proceeded to execute that duty, he was anxious to address a few words to the Gentlemen present, on the general objects of the Association. At the same time he must observe that so much had been said, and so well said, on these objects, by the individuals who had preceded him, that he had nothing new or important to which he could call the attention of the Association. He could not, however, avoid particularly noticing, amongst the addresses which they had heard delivered on this occasion, the observations of two Gentlemen (Messrs. Fox and Allen), who had spoken with greater force and effect, to the understanding, than if they had possessed all the eloquence; all the command of language, all the strength of expression, which it was possible to conceive.—(Loud applause.)—Their sentiments were thus forcible, because those Gentlemen spoke from their own experience of the beneficial effects of education. An experience which they had derived, while exerting themselves in promoting the dissemination of knowledge, and encouraging the practice of virtue.—(Applause.)—Such exertions, pure and disinterested, and done as they were, would occasion posterity to class their names with those of Howard, and of Clarkson!—(Great applause.)—After what had been said by two persons—after the information which they had displayed on the subject—after the perfect knowledge, derived from the most authentic sources, which they had evinced, of the topics immediately connected with the objects of the Association, it would be an unworthy demand on their patience, an unwarrantable waste of their time, were he to detain the meeting by going over those arguments which had been said before them on so many occasions. It never could, however, be deemed improper to advert to that sentiment of liberality, which protected and encouraged, as a great national object, the progress of education. After a long absence from his native country, he found, on his return, nothing so gratifying in its consequences—the same was observed in its effects, with so much pleasure as the rise and increase of that spirit, from which the Association he was in a duty to, had derived its origin.—(Great applause.)—Hot and truths, in themselves the most obvious and the most certain—truths which had been acknowledged by wife and good men in all ages—and which the mistaken zeal of some, but the mistaken interest of more had opposed in this country these truths he now found triumphant. They were not only generally acknowledged, but, in conformity with them, a popular feeling, in support of a system of national education, was every day extending itself throughout the empire.—(Applause.)—He felt very great

the extensive benefits which the diffusion of knowledge must produce, could not be too highly estimated.—(Long continued applause.)—The dissemination of knowledge, the expansion of the human intellect, was the greatest power in the hand of the Creator, for the happiness and benefit of his creatures.—(Applause.)—Being perfectly convinced of this truth, he could not but hope, that institutions for the diffusion of education would increase every hour. He hailed their origin as the forerunner of a general pacification throughout the world, he hailed their origin as the harbinger of a great moral revolution, which was likely to produce more benefit to mankind, than any thing which had occurred since the first promulgation of Christianity. It gave him very great pleasure to observe that this Society, designated by the simple title of "Schools for All," was supported by persons of different religious opinions, and of different political sentiments. They were all brought together to perform that which he who really believed in the religion he professed, and who felt internally the justice of the political doctrines he supported, would not hesitate to do.—(Applause.)—A man could give but one pledge of his sincerity on these points, and that consisted in a desire that all persons should have the opportunity, an opportunity afforded by education, of examining his opinions, whether they were founded in theory or in practice, whether they were beneficial or not.—(Applause.)—Every man who did not wish to be looked upon as a mere hypocrite in his principles, every man who feared not to meet a public scrutiny, must concur in the propriety of permitting that information, which would enable all men to investigate his conduct. They had this test, by which real purity could be distinguished from that which only assumed the name. It also afforded him a favorable pre-emption of the success of their undertaking, when he saw it supported by that respectable enlightened, and virtuous class of society, who he had been told, and the observation could not be too often repeated, formed the chief branch, as well as the principal security, of the State.—(Great applause.)—The wants of their fellow creatures were perfectly known; in removing those wants, they would not incur personal inconvenience—they would not confine themselves to the mere advance of money which was the only contribution of lazy wealth—the wretched compromise with the conscience of the affluent, intended to relieve them from performing the active and more important duties of benevolence.—(Great applause.)—He was exceedingly happy that the Association was founded and supported by such a class of people, on whose virtue and integrity he would not then dilate, however pleasing the subject, because he saw himself surrounded by so many of them.—This, however, he would say, that

allegations to the specific charge of libel, I am again to move your Lordships for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Thomas Adderley Phipps proprietor of *The News*, Sunday Newspaper, for publishing, in his paper of the 4th of April, a libel on Lady Perceval, charging her with fabricating and forging certain letters, one of which purported to come from Lord Liverpool, Eldon, and Castlereagh. In answer to this assertion, both Lord and Lady Perceval swear, that they never received the letters alluded to, and that they verily believe such letters to be forged and fabricated. To Mr. Phipps's paper, of the 6th of June, it is stated, that he (Mr. Phipps) received the letters in question from Mr. John Mitford, to whom they were given by Lady Perceval, who expressed her desire that they should be published in *The News*, and that a copy of the paper in which they appeared should be sent to her. In answer to this allegation, her Ladyship swears, that she never gave any such letters to Mr. John Mitford, as those stated to have been delivered to him, with a request to get them published; nor had she ever seen them, until they appeared in the newspaper.

Lord Ellenborough.—To speak briefly, she believes these charges, and swears, that she believes the letters, knowledge of which is attributed to her, to be forged and fabricated?

Mr. Holt.—Yes my Lord. If your Lordship please, I will read the libel, and the distinct answer to it.

Lord Ellenborough.—There is no occasion to trouble the Court with the whole of the letter now.

It purports to have been written by the persons whose signatures are annexed to it, and it concerns matters of State?

Mr. Holt.—It does, my Lord.

Lord Ellenborough.—That is sufficient. Take your rule.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

JUNE 28th.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

LORD VISCOUNT PERCEVAL AND BRIDGET HIS WIFE.

Verfus.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Mr. Topping.—My Lords, I have to shew your Lordships cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Holt on a former day, calling on the Defendant to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication of a gross and scandalous libel against Lady Perceval, which alleged libel appeared in a weekly publication called *The News*, of which the Defendant is the Proprietor, on the 4th of April last. In answer to this rule, it will be necessary that I should state to your Lordships the substance of Lady Perceval's application to the Court. Lady Perceval swears, and Lord Perceval swears he believes it to be true, (and indeed of this there can be no doubt) that on the 4th of April last, there were published in *The News* three several letters, one signed by Lord Eldon, Castlereagh, and Liverpool, addressed to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; another purporting to be from Lady Anne Hamilton to Lord Eldon; and a third letter, in answer to that of Lady Anne Hamilton. The affidavits then proceed to state the belief of Lady Perceval that her Royal Highness never saw or heard of these letters; and that Lady Perceval swears, and Lord Perceval swears, that the said letters were forged and fabricated by the Defendant, Phipps, in the paper of the 4th of April last, the Defendant, Phipps, in the paper of the 4th of April last, the Defendant, Phipps, in the paper of the 4th of April last.

any communication whatever with a public newspaper. Indeed, my friend, Mr. Holt, when he made his application to your Lordships, dwelt much on the keen anguish which this Lady had felt, from having her name thus dragged before the public: he described her as a sensitive plant, which shrinks in dismay from any connection with public prints; and so volubly were his learned friend's affidavits, and so extended his arguments upon them, that your Lordships sent him back, desiring he would compress both; and he has now in fact reduced his affidavit and confined it to the matter before the Court, it merely stating, that on the 4th of April certain letters appeared in *The News*, and that on the 6th of June a further publication appeared in that paper, stating that the Defendant received these letters from Mr. John Milford, who said he received them from Lady Perceval, &c.; thereby intimating that the said Lady Perceval is the author of them. I am sorry I am now obliged to state to your Lordships Mr. Milford's affidavit, in answer to the statement of Lady Perceval. Mr. Milford states—

That for many months prior to 1st March, he was employed by Lady Perceval to convey articles of intelligence, relative to the affairs of the Prince of Wales to different newspapers. That on or about Wednesday, March 31, he was sent for to Lady Perceval, at her house at Blackheath, who informed him that she had letters of great consequence intended to publish; and that Mr. Phipps appeared to her the man most likely to do them justice. That in the course of the same day Lady Perceval, in reference to the said letters, said to him "That the experiment they were going to make was a dangerous one; but that something must be done to compel them to give a proper establishment to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales." That shortly after, he, at the desire of Lady Perceval, and in her presence, copied, from a manuscript in the hand writing of Lady Perceval three letters—the letters alluded to, (signed Edmond, Liverpool, Callereagh, and Anne Hamilton, which appeared in *The News* of April 4.)—That during the time he was copying these letters, Lady Perceval said to him, that the spirit of John Bull was declining or dying away, but this would render him humorous.—Lady Perceval also said to him, "that it would be absolutely requisite for him to be out of the way for a few weeks after the publication of these letters; and that she had at first thought of lodging him and his wife (who must also not be seen) at the Tiger's Head, at Lea—but, upon reflection, that was too near Blackheath, and she had feared that they should go to the mother of her friend Hardecastle, at Woolwich, where they would be perfectly safe."—He was then asked by Lady Perceval "whether, if the worst happened, he would submit to be confined in White Horse House (meaning Mr. Warburton's Madhouse at Hoxton) till all was settled, as it would be at least 2000*l*. In his way when it was over: To which he consented; but not supposing the letters to be forgeries, he expressed his surprise at her Ladyship's apprehensions. Lady Perceval then informed him that the danger was in his being brought to the Bar of the House, which, as he knew so much would be very unpleasant. He then, having copied the aforesaid letters from a manuscript in the hand-writing of Lady Perceval, received her directions to hasten to Town to find out Mr. Phipps, and to desire him to publish them in his newspaper. He did so: but Mr. Phipps being from home, he did not deliver them to him until Thursday, the 1st of April. On that day he delivered the said copies into the hands of Mr. Phipps, informing him he did so by orders from Lady Perceval. He also informed Mr. Phipps that Lady Perceval desired he would publish the said letters in the next number of his newspaper, being Sunday the 4th day of April last; and he believes that Mr. Phipps did so. He also swears, that he had not at any time any reason to believe the letters to be forgeries—although the apprehensions of Lady Perceval struck him as being unreasonable. He also says that the whole of it relative to the said letters, and the publication of Lady Perceval's letters, this time no more than

Lady Perceval, who brought him a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Dartmouth row, Blackheath, Sunday, April 4th.

Sir,

"Since I requested Mr. Speechley to wait upon you this morning in consequence of your letter, and the mistake which appears to have occurred, I much wish that if not very inconvenient, you would favour me with an interview at my house here, as soon after your receiving this as may suit you. I believe, by conferring with you confidentially for a few minutes, the rectification can be best arranged."

I am, Sir, your's, &c. &c.

(Private.) B. P.

—Phipps, Esq.
Acts Office, Bridges Street, Strand."

Mr. Phipps also states, that he accordingly waited upon Lady Perceval, and on entering her house met the aforesaid Mr. Milford, who appeared to him to be coming from the same room in which he was introduced to Lady Perceval. A conversation ensuing on the subject of the above letters, signed Edmond, &c. Lady Perceval, in reference to them, said there must have been some mistake, for that she never sent them, nor did she know any thing of them; and also that she had not seen the aforesaid John Milford (who she believed had been at Woolwich) since the Thursday preceding. Although the deponent, Mr. Phipps had seen the said Milford in London on the preceding Friday, and not many minutes previous had met him coming, as it seemed to him, out of the very room in which Lady Perceval was sitting.—That Lady Perceval then endeavoured to prevail on him to state in his newspaper that the said letters were forgeries; which Mr. Phipps refused to do unless he was allowed to state the manner in which they came into his hands, that he might be justified before the public for having published them. This, Lady Perceval objected to, and entreated him in the most earnest manner simply to contradict them in his newspaper; which he refused to do. Lady Perceval then requested of him to write a paragraph for her, to be inserted in the Daily Papers, simply stating that the said letters were forgeries; which he did; but never with any intention of inserting the said paragraph in his newspaper, without farther explanation.—Lady Perceval, however, believing, or affecting to believe, that such was his intention, repeatedly thanked him, and said that he was the saviour of herself and family. She also desired her son, Mr. John James Perceval, to take him by the hand, and now promise to be his friend for ever. Deponent, however, constantly refused to state the mode he should adopt to contradict the said letters in his own newspaper—saying in reply to all Lady Perceval's promises and entreaties, that his mind and feelings were so harassed, on account of the said letters being disavowed by Lady Perceval, that he must take the advice of his friends before he could determine what course to pursue; but that Lady Perceval was at liberty to do what she pleased as to the mode of contradicting the said letters in other papers. Deponent admits that in the course of this explanation he has published in his paper, *The News*, an account stating that he received the copies of the said forged letters from the aforesaid John Milford, and that Milford informed him, at the time when he delivered them to him, that he received them from Lady Perceval, with directions to hasten to town, and to desire Mr. Phipps to publish them in his paper. That feeling his character at stake, and apprehending great injury to his property, as Proprietor of a Newspaper, from having it alleged that he published such scandalous forgeries—he was impelled to such disclosure to avert such evils. That he has frequently since seen the aforesaid John Milford, who has always been consistent in explaining that he received the aforesaid copies of the said letters from Lady Perceval, with directions to have them published in *The News*—and that he (Milford) has acknowledged this in the presence of several persons, and repeated in his deposition.

Lord Ellenborough.—Have you got that letter?

Mr. Topping.—No, my Lord, that letter is in their possession, but we state its contents in our affidavits:—This is our answer, upon which I trust your Lordships will think this rule ought to be discharged. Lady Perceval says, this is an application made by her, for the protection of her character against the insinuations of the Defendant, contained in his paper of the 6th of June, where, he states, that part of his answer in Chancery, in which he swears to his belief of the letters coming from her, and remarks that her subsequent conduct, proved her knowledge of them, prior to their coming to his hands. It would appear, from her Ladyship's affidavit, that she had no communication with the Defendant till the day the letters were published: instead of this being the case, the Defendant, the instant the letters were published on the 4th of April, writes to her, apologizing for any verbal error—and sending her a paper of that day. If Lady Perceval had then, for the first time, heard of these documents, or of the Defendant, what would have been her conduct? Would she have written a letter to the Defendant, requesting him to call on her as soon as possible as there must be some mistake; the rectification of which, if she could see him for a few minutes, might be arranged.—What rectification? If she had no previous knowledge, what arrangement was she to make?

Lord Ellenborough.—Does your affidavit contain that letter?

Mr. Topping.—No, my Lord, they have it; but we state that it was a letter, apologizing for any inaccuracies there might be in our publication. Now, will the Court, unless it shall be of opinion, that Mr. Milford is wilfully and corruptly perjured, make this rule absolute? He swears that he copied the documents in question, from a manuscript in her Ladyship's handwriting, and by her direction, conveyed them to the Defendant, and desired he would insert them in his paper. They are accordingly inserted, and on the very day he is apprized of that circumstance, by a letter from Mr. Phipps, himself, apologizing for any inaccuracies. Unless he had an assurance, on which he depended, that they did come from her, why should he write and send a paper to her? And if she had not before been acquainted with them, what would have been her conduct? Why should she make an interview, for the purpose of rectification? Rectification of what, I will again ask? Would she not rather have immediately called on him to contradict these letters? And if he had not complied, would he not have immediately applied to the Court for its interference to enforce him to do so? But this is not all, my Lords, your Lordships will perceive from Mr. Phipps's affidavit, that when he waited on her Ladyship, at Perceval Lodge, she then said, she had not seen Milford since the preceding Thursday, although Mr. Phipps had, on his entering the house, seen Milford apparently quitting the room into which he was immediately shown, and in which he found Lady Perceval.

Lord Ellenborough.—Does Milford in his affidavit say he was there?

Mr. Topping.—No, my Lord, but Phipps swears he saw him immediately on his entering the house, on the 4th of April. Under all these circumstances, I humbly submit to your Lordships, that there is not the slightest ground or pretence for Lady Perceval to ask the interference of the Court, on the subject of a publication, which the herself has caused. The Defendant imputes nothing to her,—he only wishes a justification of himself. He has published that which scandalizes certain great State Characters; on discovery of his error, he states how he came by the documents; what else could he do, but acknowledge himself the publisher, or have now he earns by them?—He has done this; in doing so, he is justified; and I submit to your Lordships that this rule ought to be discharged.

Mr. Curwood.—My Lord, I have alluded to

tain documents, which have been published, that nothing is more distant from the wishes of her Royal Highness, than to have a large establishment.

Lord Ellenborough.—Would it not be better Mr. Curwood, to confine ourselves to the matter more particularly before us, and to travel as little into collateral subjects as possible?

Mr. Curwood.—My Lord, I felt, and I stated that in this part of my case, I stood on delicate ground. I made the allusion, for no other purpose than, that there was an object in the publication of these letters, Lady Perceval has been described by my Learned Friend, as a Lady of most sensitive feelings, to whom the bare idea of newspaper discussion is insupportable: I wish to use the most respectful expressions, when applying them to her Ladyship—and would only observe, that with all the dread the intricacies of public discussions has at least a nerve sufficient to come forward more than once, in a public Court. Under all the circumstances of this case, with the affidavits of Mr. Milford and the Defendant before you, in answer to that of Lord and Lady Perceval, on which the rule was obtained, if you felt persuaded that your Lordships will not think this a subject on which to grant a criminal information, that you will be of opinion this rule ought to be discharged.

Mr. Park.—I have to address your Lordships in support of this rule, and in doing so, I have to submit, that the affidavits of Mr. Milford and the Defendant Phipps, which have been read and commented upon by my Learned Friends, are no answer to the application of Lady Perceval. In arguing in support of this application, I shall take the hint which your Lordship has had the goodness to throw out, and confine myself to the case strictly before the Court, and I take it to be consistent with the established rules and practice of the Court, that as Lady Perceval has had no opportunity of answering the affidavits of Mr. Milford and Mr. Phipps, the publication not being denied in these affidavits, the information now applied for should go in order to try the fact, and to offer us an opportunity of having Mr. Milford face to face.

Lord Ellenborough.—That you may have, Mr. Park, by way of indictment, as well as by the present application.

Mr. Park.—Yes, my Lord, but I humbly contend that it is not an unusual thing for the Court to grant an information under circumstances like the present. The Defendant says, in his publication of the 6th of June, which contains the libellous matter, of which we complain, he only intended to give an impartial statement of transactions which had taken place in some proceeding in which himself was a party. Nor let us see if this is fair representation of the fact.—It appears to be a statement of what took place in another Court (the Court of Chancery) before the Vice Chancellor, and begins thus:—

"Let Maria Madam Bridger, Why what can the Vice-Chancellor mean? Cried the Square-headed, in woful fidget, The times are altered quite and clean."

Mr. Park then read the whole of the article respecting Lady Perceval, which followed the above quotation in *The News* of June 6, contending that it was not an impartial recital of facts, but written with a view to wound the feelings of Lady Perceval. He then continued—I think it not only important to Lady Perceval, but to the Defendant himself to have this matter enquired into. The Defendant has said, there is affidavit against affidavit; this is a species of justification, but I can cue to your Lordships decided cases, in which, notwithstanding the opposing affidavits, the Court thought fit to interfere. In the case of the *King v. Lynde*, which was an application for a criminal information, though the fact was denied.—This case is reported in 2d Barnardistone, page 242.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—Have you no better book to which you can refer us, Mr. Park?

Mr. Park.—My Lord, I look to the good sense of the Court here, and not the authority of the book in which it is reported.

Mr. Justice Dampier.—My Lord Mansfield says of this book, that not one case all through was reported right.

Lord Ellenborough.—The Court look at all books for the sake of information, but Mr. Barnardistone is never relied on as an authority.

Mr. Park.—In the case to which I have alluded, and which I submit must have existed, Mr. Lynde, and which I submit must have existed, that he had affidavits

The French have sent home Major General Cope in the *Brilliant*. After our late brilliant successes, it was hardly possible for them to cope with us in any other way.

COURT OF KING'S BENCA, MONDAY, JULY 19.
GOODALL D. FLETCHER.

that this action was brought by
defendant, for a cri

The Attorney General said, a person would be dull not to take such hints; what better hints could be given? and although Mrs. Goodall might not be a fit instrument to use the fledgehammer, like the unfortunate woman who had sufficed at Chester, yet the might use the poisoned bowl. If the Jury could find any virtuous purposes for which a man could write such a letter, it might be said he had disgraced his profession. Under any circumstances it must, at least, be said, it was a dangerous suggestion. He would not wait the time of the Jury by speaking as to damages, if the case had failed was borne out in proof, he would then say that no damages they could put on the record, could be excessive against a man guilty of such enormous crimes. He then called.

F. Nunn:—he had seen Mr. and Mrs. Goodall married and living cattle under-line, more than 20 years ago, and he had seen them two or three years after, but not since. He had seen the best of teams. On cross ex-

full, the subsequent conduct of the defendant ought not to weigh to increase the damages. He could not contend that a criminal intercourse had not taken place. The only question, therefore, was as to the amount of the damages. The course that had been pursued, of asking damages on account of the letters that had been read in evidence, made it necessary for him to warn the jury. On one letter in particular he found it necessary to make some observation. The letter was new to him, and when he heard the Attorney General state, that it conveyed a wish for the affliction of Mr. Goddall, he felt a degree of horror he found it impossible to express, but he was relieved when he found in the following paragraph, that it could bear no other meaning than that of a temporary absence on the part of Mr. Goddall in consequence of having obtained the packet. It was impossible that the jury could be led by any invidious comment to form an opinion that it was a wicked and a horrible as well as a foolish thing, when their calm discretion he left it. His Learned Friend had insisted much on defendant being a friendless man. He had never heard that an attorney had no passions; that he was not endowed with all the feelings of human nature. He had yet to learn that in an intercourse between the sexes, they were deprived of the feelings of human beings; attorneys were not angels any more than other men—were men angels there would be no such causes. The question for the jury was not what Mr. Fletcher had done, but what mischief had been done.

Mr. Fletcher had done, but what plaintiff had suffered in the loss of a beautiful and virtuous wife; how has the plaintiff estimated that treasure? Mrs. Goodall is a situation peculiarly exposed to temptation, conducted herself in an exemplary manner; she surely deserved to have five female friends; some persons who, having seen Mr. and Mrs. Goodall in the moments of domestic privacy, could have told how they lived together; but his Learned Friend had called no such person. Mrs. Nunn had no acquaintance laterally with the sister; his Learned Friend had not shown the commencement of defendant's acquaintance with Mr. Goodall: it was very strange if Mrs. Goodall did, as was stated, deserve (as no doubt she did,) conjugal felicity, that no person was called who had seen them in their domestic moments and could tell how they behaved to each other, and how they valued each other's affections. Mr. Littlewood had been called, but the females of that family had not been called; and he did not bring down his interference to that point.

and he did not bring down his interdict to that point
 ried when the plaintiff abandoned his country. As to
 the value plaintiff set upon his wife, his friend's ex-
 press was a blank. How long, and up to what extent
 was his unhappiness? His friend had left the
 question—was he must perform his duty
 his duty

The Attorney General said, he would still tell the Jury, that as against such a man they could not give any damages that could be considered as excessive. He had been much complimented by his Learned Friend, on the conference with which he had conducted this cause. His skill was at all times small, but he was now, as the Jury must have perceived, not in the best state to conduct a cause, as, from pain, he was almost unable to attend to it. He did, however, ask them for full and ample satisfaction for damages, and such injured and abused *felix* had secured that satisfaction ought to be granted, but they ought not to be deceived. Let no person talk of allowances for the patients,—and of a fine woman tempting him to seduce the wife of his friend,—a Gentleman who was abroad for the tuition of his family; who when he comes home, finds himself within a day of foliery—finds his happiness and fortune ruined by this defendant, who appears to have been his confidential agent. It was objected, that no female witness had been called; the Gentlemen of the Jury were well aware how unwilling females were to be examined in Court, particularly in an action of civil

be examined in Court, particularly in an action of criminal conversation. This lady had resisted all attacks, until the fellow to the child blooded daily attempts of the friend of her husband. If any man that was received confidentially—if the physician whom no man ever fears to leave alone with his wife—if the clergyman, who also with his our restraint is permitted to enter her apartments—should break that trust, he ought to be scourged to the extremity of the earth. Such was the case of the present defendant, a more profligate person than which never existed. But if the planned case were known before, it was greatly strengthened by defendant's defence, in every particular. Had the defendant introduced the wife of his friend, a woman of the highest character for morality and chastity; what need be there more to induce the Jury to give adequate damages?

Lord Ellenborough said, this was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages from the defendant, for a criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife; there was no dispute as to the fact of adultery, and it was

was no dispute as to the fact of adultery, and the
 facts were strongly confirmatory of the fact of
 the commission thereof, for the jury was, as
 aggravation and mitigation of the crime, and
 to a man, who, from the fact of his being
 enjoyed great domestic affection, and was
 family compelled to do so, and the fact of
 appeared to have been a man of good
 propriety, and had been a man of good